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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-468
H. R. 4781

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 4781

Jan. 9, 1959	Sen. Kerr introduced and discussed S. 153 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced and remarks of Sen. Kerr.
Feb. 19, 1959	Rep. Abernethy introduced H. R. 4781 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Aug. 27, 1959	House committee reported H. R. 4781 without amendment. H. Report No. 1068. Print of bill and report.
Aug. 31, 1959	House passed H. R. 4781 without amendment.
Sept. 1, 1959	H. R. 4781 was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Apr. 6, 1960	Senate committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 4781.
Apr. 7, 1960	Senate committee reported H. R. 4781 with amendments. S. Report No. 1238. Print of bill and report.
Apr. 11, 1960	Senate passed over H. R. 4781 at the request of Sen. Bartlett.
Apr. 14, 1960	Senate passed H. R. 4781 as reported.
Apr. 28, 1960	House concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 4781.
May 13, 1960	Approved: Public Law 86-468.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-468

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT AMENDMENT. Amends the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to finance the local share of the cost of works of improvement carried out in connection with the 11 watershed improvement projects authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, in the same manner as with respect to work carried out under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 153

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 9 (legislative day, JANUARY 8), 1959

MR. KERR (for himself and Mr. MONRONEY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the first sentence of section 8 of the Watershed Protec-
4 tion and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as amended
5 by the Act of August 7, 1956 (70 Stat. 1088), is amended
6 to read as follows: "The Secretary is authorized to make
7 loans or advancements (a) to local organizations to finance
8 the local share of costs of carrying out works of improvement
9 provided for in this Act, and (b) to State and local agencies
10 to finance the local share of costs of carrying out works of

1 improvement for any of the purposes provided for by this
2 Act in connection with the eleven watershed improvement
3 programs authorized by section 13 of the Act of December
4 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented:
5 *Provided*, That the works of improvement in connection with
6 said eleven watershed improvement programs shall be inte-
7 gral parts of watershed or subwatershed work plans agreed
8 upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the concerned
9 State and local agencies.”

A BILL

To amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects.

By Mr. KERR and Mr. MONRONEY

JANUARY 9 (legislative day, JANUARY 8), 1959
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

We discovered in 1957 that the REA Administrator had been ordered to check loans of more than \$500,000 with Kenneth Scott, Director of Agricultural Credit Services. Mr. Scott is appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. He has no fixed tenure, and he is not confirmed by the Senate.

I submit that there can only be one reason for having loans reviewed in the Secretary's office. They are sent there to pass some sort of political or philosophical test. There is just no other explanation.

The only loans which go to Mr. Scott are those which the professional staff at REA have thoroughly checked and approved. They are the loans which the Administrator would be expected to sign. They have been approved by the legal division, the engineering division, and all the others that are involved in the loan procedure. They are certified to be within the law and to be feasible.

Why should some top political figure in the Department of Agriculture review such loans? Why should he pass on them? If he makes a thorough technical review, then I submit it is the clearest example of government waste and duplicity I have ever come across.

But he does not make a technical review. He checks to see whether the loans fit the philosophy of the administration. There is no other answer, and I think that practice poses a real threat to the rural electrification program. I would think the same thing if we had a Democratic administration or any other kind of administration.

I am not saying that this practice has resulted in any great abuses to date. My point is that as a matter of principle the decision on REA loans should be made by the Administrator who by law is free from political pressure and philosophy.

Reorganization Plan No. 2 gave the Secretary of Agriculture broad powers to redistribute the functions of the agencies in the Department. Secretary Benson told our subcommittee at the time we were considering this plan that he would make no major changes without consulting the Congress and interested individuals and associations. He told us this repeatedly, and on these assurances, we gave our approval to the plan. But he did not carry out this pledge when he took away the major loanmaking authority of the REA Administrator—and if that action was not a major change then I don't know that a major change would be.

This bill is designed to restore the full loanmaking authority of the REA Administrator. It makes sure that the Administrator, and he alone, has final authority for making or rejecting an individual loan. The bill does not take REA out of the Department of Agriculture. It does not make REA an independent agency. The Department of Agriculture will still have full policy control over REA, but not over individual loans.

I think the record will show that I have consistently supported reorganization proposals in the past, under this administration and the one which preceded it. When we received the assurances of Secretary Benson, I supported Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953.

Since those assurances were not carried out I feel no obligation to continue to support that plan insofar as it applies to REA.

This proposed legislation has the enthusiastic support of rural electric people throughout the country. It was unanimously approved by the 6,000 people who attended the annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association last year. Last fall, after the 85th Congress had adjourned, all 10 of the regional meetings

of NRECA unanimously passed resolutions to support this legislation in this Congress.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I ask unanimous consent that a resolution adopted at the region VI meeting in Bismarck, S. Dak., on October 28, 1958, may be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

I also ask unanimous consent that this bill lie on the desk until the close of business on Monday, January 12, in order to permit the addition of names of other cosponsors.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection the resolution will be printed in the RECORD, and the bill will lie on the table, as requested by the Senator from Minnesota.

The resolution is as follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT REGION VI MEETING OF NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

REA REORGANIZATION

Whereas the original REA Act of 1936 provided for strictly nonpartisan administration of REA and provided for the appointment of an Administrator by the President, with confirmation by the Senate for a 10-year term to insure nonpartisan, nonpolitical administration; and

Whereas Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, pledged himself to a congressional committee to make no changes in REA without first consulting the proper congressional committees and other interested groups; and

Whereas, in June 1957, the Secretary did reorganize REA by requiring that all loans of \$500,000 or more, and that all loans of whatever amount, to new borrowers, be reviewed by the Secretary's office; and

Whereas Secretary Benson has supported a bill in Congress which would drastically increase interest rates and drive electric and telephone cooperatives to Wall Street for their financing: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are vigorously opposed to any reorganization of REA; and be it further

Resolved, That as soon as the new Congress convenes in 1959 a bill identical or similar to the Humphrey-Price bill of 1953, which would restore to the REA Administrator all of the functions and authority vested in him by the original act of 1936, be introduced and passed.

AMENDMENT OF WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects. I ask unanimous consent that a statement by me relating to a similar bill introduced by me in the 85th Congress, and appearing at page 4181 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 153) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions

shall be applicable to certain other projects, introduced by Mr. KERR (for himself and Mr. MONRONEY), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The statement presented by Mr. KERR is as follows:

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and my colleague, the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects.

This bill, if enacted, would amend Public Law 566, 83d Congress, as amended by Public Law 1018, 84th Congress. The purpose of the amendment is to extend the authorization of loans contained in Public Law 1018 to 11 watershed projects authorized under section 13 of the Flood Control Act of 1944.

Construction of watershed works of improvement in these 11 projects has been underway for a period of 10 years. They are generally identical in character to the types of improvements provided for in Public Law 566, as amended. The 11 watersheds include a total of about 30 million acres in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, and California.

Because the programs in these 11 watersheds were already authorized, the Department has not accepted applications for assistance within their boundaries under the provisions of Public Law 566, as amended. The only form of assistance not available in these 11 watersheds which can be obtained under authority of Public Law 566, as amended, is the securing of Federal loans under the provisions of section 8 of Public Law 566, as amended.

The purpose of the bill is to further amend Public Law 566 to make the provisions of section 8 applicable to the 11 watersheds authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1944 in the same manner as it is applicable to all projects originated under Public Law 566 throughout the remainder of the United States.

EVALUATION OF RECREATIONAL BENEFITS FROM CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], and my colleague, the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to make the evaluation of recreational benefits resulting from the construction of any flood-control, navigation, or reclamation project an integral part of project planning, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me on February 11, 1957, relating to this subject matter may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 159) to make the evaluation of recreational benefits resulting from the construction of any flood-control, navigation, or reclamation project an integral part of project planning, and

for other purposes, introduced by Mr. KERR (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The statement presented by Mr. KERR is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KERR

Federal water projects have become a major portion of the playgrounds for the Nation. I believe it is time that the Federal law recognizes the great economic value of these recreation benefits and increases the opportunity for their development.

Under present law, the value of the recreation benefits expected from water projects cannot be counted in computing the economic justification. Furthermore, there is insufficient provision for a full development of recreation opportunities to insure wider usage and more economic benefits to the areas.

Senator MONRONEY and I are, therefore, today introducing new legislation to correct this situation. The only limitation will be that the recreation program does not conflict with the major purposes of the project, such as flood control, power, etc. The general result will be to speed authorization and construction of projects with recreational opportunities, and to improve such facilities of those projects already in operation.

The primary purpose of the bill is to improve the benefit-cost ratio by counting potential recreation benefits up to 15 percent of the total cost of the project. This portion would not be repaid to the Federal Government by users. Such benefits would be computed on the basis of \$1 per person on the estimated number of visitors annually, a figure obviously much less than experience proves would be fed into the local economy by the booming tourist trade.

Our bill would allow and encourage full cooperation and coordination of all agencies, local, State and Federal, to promote the maximum development and usage of recreation facilities. It covers the projects built both by the Corps of Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation.

This proposal to recognize officially recreation benefits has been endorsed by the Chief of the Corps of Army Engineers. He recently cited the tremendous popularity of the lake projects, and indicated the need of new and clarifying legislation.

The proven value and popularity of these great projects demonstrate the logic and necessity of recognizing recreation as an important benefit.

For instance, in 1955, there was a total of 62 million visitors at the Army Engineers projects, which was more than the combined total at all national parks, and many, many more than the total visiting national forests.

Last summer, there were 64,000 boats licensed for operation on the Army Engineer reservoirs, with the number growing at a rapid rate. Water skiing in the land-locked Middle West has become a booming fad.

In our own Oklahoma, there were about 13.5 million visitors reported at our 9 big lakes, including about 6.6 million at Lake Texoma. Already, the tourist business is feeding millions of dollars annually into our economy, and the increase of population, with the increase of leisure time, is calculated to multiply this total many times in the future.

Senator MONRONEY, of Oklahoma, is co-sponsoring this bill with me in the Senate, and a companion bill is being introduced in the House by Representatives CARL ALBERT and ED EDMONDSON, of Oklahoma.

We have spent many months in conference on this bill, working with representatives of State and local agencies, and the Federal agencies affected. We believe it is adequate and satisfactory. It will greatly

strengthen our soil and water program, provide better recreation facilities for the people, and spur the economy where the projects are located.

COMMISSION TO STUDY PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution, the purpose of which is to establish a commission to study the problem of alcoholism in the United States and to make recommendations for the more adequate provision of facilities for the treatment, rehabilitation, cure of alcoholics, and for the prevention of alcoholism.

I conducted an intense personal study into alcoholic problems which entailed the examination of records and statistics furnished me by nearly every State in the Nation and also information provided by doctors, industries, and other organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous which are working on this problem.

I have prepared a statement in support of this resolution which incorporates generally facts on alcoholism and what it is costing America in broken homes, broken lives, dollars and cents, and which, I think, clearly demonstrates that alcoholism is a cancer on our spirit.

At this time I would like to thank the Governors and alcoholism commissions of the various States which assisted me in compiling facts on the effects of alcoholism in this country. I have retained this information and I shall gladly make this material available to the committee of the Senate to which my resolution may be referred for appropriate action.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed along with my remarks a statement in support of the joint resolution on alcoholism.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) to establish a Commission to study the problem of alcoholism in the United States and to make recommendations for the more adequate provision of facilities for the treatment, rehabilitation, and cure of alcoholics, and for the prevention of alcoholism, introduced by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The statement presented by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina is as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHNSTON

One of the major problems confronting modern society is alcoholism.

This addictive disease accounts for an almost countless number of woes: It makes life a living hell for more than 5 million Americans and their families. It is a disease which brings pain, mental, financial, and physical suffering to victims, causes personality breakdowns, broken homes, high divorce rates, delinquency, adult and juvenile, crimes of various sorts, an appalling toll of accidents, industrial and traffic, serious financial loss to business and industry. Not the least ill desired byproduct of alcoholism is the corrosion of morale it brings to substantial segments of the population and the yet undetermined physical damage to human

minds and bodies. Alcoholism, in short, is a problem of great national concern.

Alcoholism is not a new problem to man. It has been with civilization for centuries. For a long, long time it has been a serious problem. But only in recent years has it been recognized as a disease. We know now the alcoholic should not be treated with social shame, but as one who is ill with a disease. In the opinion of many experts in the field of alcoholism, the changed public attitude toward the alcoholic is one of the major gains of the past several decades.

Compassion rather than condemnation must be the keynote in dealing with alcoholics. It is with this view that I address myself to the challenging problem of alcoholism. It was with the thought that we can further the good work already being done by the several States and others in this vital field by developing national interest and providing leadership and auxiliary help that I undertook a comprehensive survey and study of this whole problem.

The results indicate to me and others that a challenging task confronts us in the extension of activity to deal with alcoholism. In the areas of education, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, much remains to be done despite the excellent efforts of the several States in their respective programs.

Before proceeding with the presentation of the material recruited in my study of alcoholism, I am pleased to acknowledge the very splendid cooperation of the governors of the several States as well as the respective directors of the various State commissions on alcoholism. I have had a most hearty and prompt response from those officials in my request for information on what their States are doing for the treatment and prevention of alcoholism. I also want to record my thanks to the many private and public organizations that have given their wholehearted and valuable cooperation.

An impressive volume of achievement has been realized over the country in programs on alcoholism. It is readily apparent from the encouraging results through the Nation that the attitude of the public, the medical fraternity and Government has taken a tremendous change for the better.

Most encouraging is the realization that something worthwhile in the way of a cure can be effected, that individuals can be reclaimed from the rubble heap and brought back to sound health, self-respect, and useful places in society. The work of Alcoholics Anonymous has been most effective in this field—the activities of this group is a saga of understanding, tolerance, helpful support and practical therapy. It is most heartening to read the accomplishments of Alcoholics Anonymous and it is all the more noteworthy because the work was started originally by two men who had been addicted to drinking. From this humble, spontaneous operation Alcoholics Anonymous has spread to a nationwide organization which commands the voluntary, inspired services of thousands of men and women who have been fellow sufferers.

Giving credit to all the pioneers in the field of alcoholism, public officials, lay men and women, and members of the medical profession, social workers and others, I am of the opinion, based on my studies, that despite the vast amount of good that has been accomplished, the surface really has been only scratched. Present programs in many States are the beginnings of what hold the promise of real achievement. In State after State, the start has been made and the course has been charted. But facilities, personnel, and funds are at a bare minimum. The foundation is here upon which we can build the pillars of solid achievement to universally overcome alcoholism.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4781

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 19, 1959

Mr. ABERNETHY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the first sentence of section 8 of the Watershed Pro-
4 tection and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as
5 amended, is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary is
6 authorized to make loans or advancements (a) to local or-
7 ganizations to finance the local share of costs of carrying
8 out works of improvement provided for in this Act, and
9 (b) to State and local agencies to finance the local share
10 of costs of carrying out works of improvement for any of

1 the purposes provided for by this Act in connection with
2 the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by
3 section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat.
4 887), as amended and supplemented: *Provided*, That the
5 works of improvement in connection with said eleven water-
6 shed improvement programs shall be integral parts of water-
7 shed or subwatershed work plans agreed upon by the Secre-
8 tary of Agriculture and the concerned State and local
9 agencies.”

10 SEC. 2. Section 7 of the Watershed Protection and Flood
11 Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as amended, is amended
12 by changing the period at the end thereof to a colon and
13 adding the following: “*Provided further*, That in connection
14 with the eleven watershed improvement programs author-
15 ized by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58
16 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented, the Secretary of
17 Agriculture is authorized to prosecute additional works of
18 improvement for the conservation, development, utilization,
19 and disposal of water in accordance with the provisions of
20 section 4 of this Act.”

A BILL

To amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ABERNETHY

FEBRUARY 19, 1959
Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Aug. 27, 1959

evacuation program of Civil Defense officials, and stated that he opposed and objected to restoration of the money to the bill which is now in conference. pp. 15708-9

The supplemental appropriation estimate of the President for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (S. Doc. 49 - see Digest 146) requests \$9,000,000 to be allocated for expenses necessary to discharge such civil defense and defense mobilization functions performed by other Federal agencies, as may be designated by OCDM, including \$477,000 for this Department.

11. WHEAT. Sen. Young, N. D., discussed a recent Newsweek article entitled "Wheat Controls", criticized the practices of the Chicago Board of Trade, and inserted publications substantiating his views. pp. 15740-1
12. MINERALS. Sens. Bartlett and Gruening analyzed and criticized the veto message on H. R. 6940, a bill to increase the acreage which can be held in Alaska under oil and gas leases. pp. 15760-4
13. SURPLUS FOOD. Sen. Randolph urged the Senate to pass food stamp legislation and inserted a newspaper editorial commending the House passage of such a bill as an amendment to the extension of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. p. 15764
14. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Dirksen criticized the new table on the back page of the Congressional Record captioned "Table II.--New Obligational Authority Provided Outside the Appropriation Process (So-called Back Door Financing)." pp. 15703-4

HOUSE

15. HOGS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8394, to authorize the Secretary to make market payments on lightweight hogs (H. Rept. 1063). p. 15840
16. RICE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7889, to require marketing quotas for rice when the total supply exceeds the normal supply, (H. Rept. 1064). p. 15840
17. HOUSING. Passed, 283 to 105, without amendment S. 2539, the new housing bill (pp. 15769-808). Prior to passage of the bill, the House rejected, 156 to 231, a motion to recommit with instructions to delete certain provisions (pp. 15806-7). This bill will now be sent to the President. As passed, the bill extends the farm housing research program for 2 years and authorizes the expenditure of \$100,000 for farm housing research during the period July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1961. Rep. Brown, Ga., stated that "The farm housing research program may well help us find the answer to the problem of how to provide better farm housing at a lower cost and how to improve financing sources for farm housing (p. 15781).
18. CLAIMS. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 6000, to amend title 28 of the U. S. Code so as to increase the limit for administrative settlement of claims against the U. S. under the tort claims procedure from \$1000 to \$2500 (pp. 15768-9). The Senate amendment increased the limit from \$2000 (as passed by the House) to \$2500, while the bill as introduced provided for an increase to \$3000. This bill will now be sent to the President.

19. RECLAMATION; WATERSHEDS. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 968, to provide for the construction by Interior of the Bully Creek Dam and other facilities, Vale Federal reclamation project, Oregon (p. 15810). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Received from the Army Department a letter from the Corps of Engineers submitting a report on McKinney Bayou, Red River Basin, Ark. (H. Doc. 220). p. 15840

The "Daily Digest" states that it erroneously stated that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on Aug. 26 voted to report S. 281, relating to the construction of a reservoir at the Burns Creek site in the upper Snake River Valley, Idaho. Instead, the Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2181 (amended), to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, so as to modify oil, gas, coal, and certain other mineral leasing requirements and conditions. p. D838

The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4781, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, in connection with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, to prosecute additional works of improvement for the conservation, development, utilization and disposal of water, and to make loans or advancements to State and local agencies to finance the local share of costs of works of improvement provided in watershed work plans (H. Rept. 1063). p. 15840

The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee approved plans for watershed projects in Fla., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Mass., Nebr., N. Mex., Ore., Penna., Texas, and Conn. p. D838

20. FAIRS; INFORMATION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 3374, to authorize appropriations for Federal participation in the Century 21 Exposition to be held in Seattle, Wash., in 1961 (including USDA participation) (pp. 15772-3). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.
21. FARM-CITY WEEK. The "Daily Digest" states that the Judiciary Committee tabled H. J. Res. 482 and 484 designating a National Farm-City Week. p. D838
22. MINERALS; LEASING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2181, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, so as to modify oil, gas, coal, and certain other mineral leasing requirements and conditions (H. Rept. 1062) (p. 15840). (See item 19 for previous action on this bill.)
23. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8343, to permit the preservation of acreage allotments on land from which the owner is displaced by reason of the acquisition thereof by a Government agency in the exercise of the right of eminent domain (H. Rept. 1074). p. 15840
24. RADIATION; CIVIL DEFENSE. Rep. Holifield and others discussed the civil defense program and the effects of nuclear fallout on humans, food, and animals. pp. 15816-22
25. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Bailey commended a resolution being considered by

AMENDMENT OF WATERSHED ACT

AUGUST 27, 1959.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 4781]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 4781) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to make the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566, 83d Cong., as amended) applicable to areas included in watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Eleven major watershed projects were authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. Work on these projects has been going on for some 10 or 12 years and all the projects are in a partial state of completion. When the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act was passed in 1944, the authority for these 11 major watershed projects was specifically continued, but the provisions of the new act were not made applicable within these major watershed areas. It now appears highly desirable that some of the work which needs to be done within these major project areas should be done under the authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, since a substantially more complete job of water conservation and use can be carried out under the provisions of the later act. The need for the legislation is explained in some additional detail in the letter of the Department of Agriculture recommending enactment of this bill, which is set out below.

COST OF THE BILL

There would be no direct additional cost resulting from enactment of this bill since the engineering and technical work is now being done by the Soil Conservation Service and any project expenditures will come within the annual limitations established generally for this work in appropriation acts.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

Following is the letter from the Department of Agriculture explaining in some detail the need for this legislation and recommending that the bill be enacted.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., August 25, 1959.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your letter of February 26, 1959, requesting a report on H.R. 4781, a bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes.

We recommend that the bill be enacted.

The bill, by amendments to sections 7 and 8 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566, 83d Cong., as amended), would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, in connection with the 11 watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, to prosecute additional works of improvement for the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of Public Law 566, and to make loans or advancements to State and local agencies to finance the local share of costs of works of improvement for any of the purposes provided for by that act that are included as integral parts of watershed or subwatershed work plans agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the concerned State and local agencies.

Complete development of the water resources of subwatersheds of the 11 watersheds authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 is not possible with Federal assistance because existing authorizations applicable to the programs in those watersheds do not provide for Federal assistance on structural works of improvement for purposes other than for flood prevention. This is an undesirable restriction when compared to the broader authorities under which Federal assistance is now being furnished in areas outside the 11 authorized watersheds under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

The bill would remove this restriction by simply authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake in cooperation with State and local agencies the installation of additional works of improvement for the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act and to make loans or advancements to State and local agencies to finance the local share of the cost of carrying out works of improvement in the 11 watersheds.

Work plans for subwatershed areas within the 11 watersheds are now prepared and approved by the State conservationist or the Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service by delegation of authority from the Secretary of Agriculture essentially as for Public Law 566 projects.

In carrying out the provisions of the bill, if enacted, this Department would expect to obtain the views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Army, and other interested agencies with respect to plans incorporating any of the additional features provided for in the bill, under procedures similar to those set forth in section 5 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended. It is also expected that suitable amendment of the President's rules and regulations, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 5, would be considered in order to assure the coordination of work authorized under the bill with related work of other agencies.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

MARVIN L. McLAIN,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in the black brackets, new matter is printed in italic and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PUBLIC LAW 566, AS AMENDED, 83D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION— WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT

* * * * *

SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That (a) the authority of that Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secretary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by the Department by the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, and (b) the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215), as amended by section 216 of the Act of May 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 163), shall not be affected by the provisions of this section[.]: *Provided further*, That in connection with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prosecute additional works of

improvement for the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this Act.

SEC. 8. [The Secretary is authorized to make loans or advancements to local organizations to finance the local share of costs of carrying out works of improvement provided for in this Act.] *The Secretary is authorized to make loans or advancements (a) to local organizations to finance the local share of costs of carrying out works of improvement provided for in this Act, and (b) to State and local agencies to finance the local share of costs of carrying out works of improvement for any of the purposes provided for by this Act in connection with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented: Provided, That the works of improvement in connection with said eleven watershed improvement programs shall be integral parts of watershed or subwatershed work plans agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the concerned State and local agencies. Such loans or advancements shall be made under contracts or agreements which will provide, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate, for the repayment thereof in not more than fifty years from the date when the principal benefits of the works of improvement first become available, with interest at the average rate, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, payable by the Treasury upon its marketable public obligations outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year in which the loan or advancement is made, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue. With respect to any single plan for works of improvement, the amount of any such loan or advancement shall not exceed five million dollars.*



86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4781

[Report No. 1068]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 19, 1959

Mr. ABERNETHY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 27, 1959

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the first sentence of section 8 of the Watershed Pro-
4 tection and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as
5 amended, is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary is
6 authorized to make loans or advancements (a) to local or-
7 ganizations to finance the local share of costs of carrying
8 out works of improvement provided for in this Act, and
9 (b) to State and local agencies to finance the local share
10 of costs of carrying out works of improvement for any of

1 the purposes provided for by this Act in connection with
2 the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by
3 section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat.
4 887), as amended and supplemented: *Provided*, That the
5 works of improvement in connection with said eleven water-
6 shed improvement programs shall be integral parts of water-
7 shed or subwatershed work plans agreed upon by the Secre-
8 tary of Agriculture and the concerned State and local
9 agencies.”

10 SEC. 2. Section 7 of the Watershed Protection and
11 Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as amended, is
12 amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a
13 colon and adding the following: “*Provided further*, That in
14 connection with the eleven watershed improvement pro-
15 grams authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22,
16 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented, the
17 Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prosecute additional
18 works of improvement for the conservation, development,
19 utilization, and disposal of water in accordance with the pro-
20 visions of section 4 of this Act.”

86TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 4781

[Report No. 1068]

A BILL

To amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ABERNETHY

FEBRUARY 19, 1959

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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10. WHEAT. Passed without amendment H. R. 4874, to provide that farms on which the farm marketing excess of wheat is adjusted to zero because of underproduction shall be regarded as farms on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess of wheat has been delivered to the Secretary or stored to avoid or postpone the payment of the penalty. p. 15991.
11. WATERSHEDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4781, to make the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act applicable to the 11 major watershed projects included in the watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. p. 15997.
12. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 1221, to amend the act authorizing the Crooked River Federal reclamation project, Ore., in order to increase the capacity of certain project features for future irrigation of additional lands. A similar bill (H. R. 4952) was tabled. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 15991.
13. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. R. 3074, to permit the assignment of agricultural attaches to duty in the U. S. for a maximum of four years without reduction in grade. pp. 15993-4.
14. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Anderson, Mont., urged enactment of area redevelopment legislation. p. 16000.
15. RESEARCH. As reported by the Agriculture Committee (see Digest 147), H. R. 8639 provides as follows: Creates an independent agency in the executive branch, the Agricultural Research and Development Commission, to consist of 7 members appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation. Provides that the Commission would appraise agriculture's research needs and opportunities, including the effectiveness of the current research program, and would recommend areas of research which should be initiated, expanded, redirected, or terminated. The Commission would also review the organizational structure of the Department with regard to research administration and make recommendations to the Secretary for any changes as would strengthen the program. The Executive Director of the Commission would be appointed by the Secretary from nominees of the Commission, but could be removed by the Commission. The Commission would make annual reports to the Secretary and the Congress, with industrial utilization receiving special emphasis. The bill authorizes the Department to (a) make contracts with and grants to public and private agencies for the conduct of research to implement the bill, including experimental commercialization of new crops and new uses for agricultural products; and (b) to grant exclusive licenses for a fixed period not in excess of 5 years for the use of patents under control of the Department. The National Research Advisory Committee would be abolished.
16. POULTRY. Rep. Marshall stated that from a farmer's standpoint, the egg price and income situation is "admittedly worse now" than it was in 1950 and termed it "ironical" that past "experience with eggs should be so completely ignored and misunderstood by a Republican administration" and by implication criticized the Secretary for not favoring some type of price supports for eggs. pp. 16001-3.
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Alger stated that it was not logical to assume that most farmers would be without electric service had it not been for REA, criticized "ill-advised and questionable loans to power type electric cooperatives, to pay for unnecessary duplication of utility services in areas served by taxpaying

corporations," contended that it would be in the public interest for Congress to help farmers in establishing a self-financing and farmer-operated electrification program. Rep. Kasem and others debated the subject. pp. 16011-5

18. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; PRICES. Rep. Johnson, Colo., and others discussed certain economic policies adhered to by Congress and the Administration, and Rep. Johnson urged support for the Clark-Reuss bill on price stability, which he said "puts the spotlight of publicity on price rises." pp. 16003-11.
19. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1960. Received President's veto message on this bill, H. R. 7509 (H. Doc. 222). pp. 15969-70.
Rep. Roush urged that Congress vote to override the President's veto of the public works appropriation bill (p. 16003). Rep. Curtis announced that although he was in sympathy with those wishing to override the veto, he would vote to sustain the President because of the over-all fiscal and budgetary implications of the proposed Federal expenditures in the bill. Rep. Johnson, Colo., contested the point. pp. 16015-6,
20. COCONUT OIL. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Boland, H. J. Res. 441, relating to the disposition of coconut oil from the national stockpile under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act. p. 15973.
21. WILDLIFE. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Thomson, Wyo., H. R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. p. 15977.
Passed over, at the request of Rep. Rivers, H. R. 7045, to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska. p. 15977.
22. VEHICLES. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. R. 766, relating to the penalties for the use of Government-owned vehicles for other than official purposes. p. 15978.
23. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed as reported H. R. 3722, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations. pp. 15978-80.
24. FORESTRY; INDIANS. Passed without amendment S. 2421, to amend the Klamath Indian Termination Act so as to change from Apr. 1, 1961 to the earliest date after Sept. 30, 1959, the time after which the U. S. may take title to the Klamath Marsh and make payments to the Klamath Indians for the land. A similar House bill, H. R. 8501, was laid on the table. (p. 15980). This bill will now be sent to the President.
25. LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 1453, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain forest lands in Iowa to the city of Keosauqua (pp. 15988-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment S. 1521, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Tennessee all right, title and interest remaining in the U. S. in a tract of land in Cumberland County, Tenn. Rep. Evins stated that this bill "will permit the State of Tennessee to make more effective and efficient public use of 14.36 acres of a larger tract of land conveyed to the State... in 1938" (p. 15989). This bill will now be sent to the President.

for 3 years and the gentleman had the right to make the recommendation, yes, he could recommend him to be postmaster. This must be a presently employed individual.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me this bill is too far reaching to come up here for a few minutes' discussion, therefore I object.

AMENDMENT OF WATERSHED ACT

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 4781) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes, notwithstanding the fact it has not been on the Consent Calendar for the required time.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, will the gentleman state for the purpose of the RECORD what the bill does. The report is favorable.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I will be happy to explain the purposes of the bill.

The purpose of this bill is to make the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act—Public Law 566, 83d Congress, as amended—applicable to areas included in watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944.

Eleven major watershed projects were authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. Work on these projects has been going on for some 10 or 12 years and all the projects are in a partial state of completion. When the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act was passed in 1944, the authority for these 11 major watershed projects was specifically continued, but the provisions of the new act were not made applicable within these major watershed areas. It now appears highly desirable that some of the work which needs to be done within these major project areas should be done under the authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, since a substantially more complete job of water conservation and use can be carried out under the provisions of the later act. The need for the legislation is explained in some additional detail in the letter of the Department of Agriculture recommending enactment of this bill, which is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., August 25, 1959.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your letter of February 26, 1959, requesting a report on H.R. 4781, a bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes.

We recommend that the bill be enacted.

The bill, by amendments to sections 7 and 8 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566, 83d Cong., as amended), would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, in connection with the 11 watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, to prosecute additional works of improvement for the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of Public Law 566, and to make loans or advancements to State and local agencies to finance the local share of costs of works of improvement for any part of the purposes provided for by that act that are included as integral parts of watershed or subwatershed work plans agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the concerned State and local agencies.

Complete development of the water resources of subwatersheds of the 11 watersheds authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 is not possible with Federal assistance because existing authorizations applicable to the programs in those watersheds do not provide for Federal assistance on structural works of improvement for purposes other than for flood prevention. This is an undesirable restriction when compared to the broader authorities under which Federal assistance is now being furnished in areas outside the 11 authorized watersheds under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

The bill would remove this restriction by simply authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake in cooperation with State and local agencies the installation of additional works of improvement for the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act and to make loans or advancements to State and local agencies to finance the local share of the cost of carrying out works of improvements in the 11 watersheds.

Work plans for subwatershed areas within the 11 watersheds are now prepared and approved by the State conservationist or the Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service by delegation of authority from the Secretary of Agriculture essentially as for Public Law 566 projects.

In carrying out the provisions of the bill, if enacted, this Department would expect to obtain the views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Army, and other interested agencies with respect to plans incorporating any of the additional features provided for in the bill, under procedures similar to those set forth in section 5 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act as amended. It is also expected that suitable amendment of the President's rules and regulations, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 5, would be considered in order to assure the coordination of work authorized under the bill with related work of other agencies.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

MARVIN L. McLAIN,
Acting Secretary.

There would be no direct additional cost resulting from enactment of this bill since the engineering and technical work is now being done by the Soil Conservation Service and any project expenditures will come within the annual limitations established generally for this work in appropriation acts.

Mr. WEAVER. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of section 8 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as amended, is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary is authorized to make loans or advancements (a) to local organizations to finance the local share of costs of carrying out works of improvement provided for in this Act, and (b) to State and local agencies to finance the local share of costs of carrying out works of improvement for any of the purposes provided for by this Act in connection with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented: *Provided*, That the works of improvement in connection with said eleven watershed improvement programs shall be integral parts of watershed or subwatershed work plans agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the concerned State and local agencies."

SEC. 2. Section 7 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as amended, is amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a colon and adding the following: *Provided further*, That in connection with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prosecute additional works of improvement for the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this Act."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO RESELL FOUR C1-SAY-1 VESSELS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 8042) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to resell four C1-SAY-1 type vessels to the Government of the Republic of China for use in Chinese trade in Far East and Near East waters exclusively.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to clarify with the gentleman from Maryland as to whether or not he has in mind to offer an amendment which would change this legislation to provide for the sale of two vessels and to apply the payment which the Government of China has previously made to two vessels instead of four?

Mr. GARMATZ. It will be two instead of four.

Mr. PELLY. Otherwise it is the same legislation which was reported out of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and placed on the Consent Calendar but eligible on the call of the next Consent Calendar?

Mr. GARMATZ. Yes.

Mr. PELLY. I understand that the chairman of the committee, the gentle-

man from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] is agreeable to this legislation?

Mr. BONNER. Yes. The price for the sale of the two ships is identical with the price as if it were four ships as is in the bill at the present time, but allowing the former payments on the two ships which they will purchase under this amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized, at any time prior to twelve months from the date of enactment of this Act to sell, on an as is, where is, basis to the Government of the Republic of China the four C1 SAY 1 type vessels that the Maritime Commission had heretofore sold to the Chinese Government but which the Chinese Government had been compelled to return to the United States Government.

SEC. 2. The sales authorized in this act shall not be made unless—

(a) after consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce determines that such sales will contribute to the economic development of Taiwan and will serve the interests of the United States;

(b) after consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce determines that such sales would not adversely affect the defense of the United States; and

(c) The Government of the Republic of China agrees that vessels sold will be used in trade in Far East and Near East waters exclusively.

SEC. 3. (a) The sales authorized in this Act shall be made at—

(1) the statutory sales price, as defined in section 3(d) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, except that in the subtraction of amounts from such price for normal depreciation under the provisions of such section, amounts for depreciation shall continue to be subtracted after the minimum provided for in such section has been reached, but at a reasonable rate, to be determined by the Secretary of Commerce, or

(2) the present fair market value of the ships to be sold, as determined by the Secretary of Commerce, whichever is greater.

(b) The Government of the Republic of China shall be credited with the downpayments made on such vessels under the original sales thereof to such Government and shall also be credited with the payments made under the installment notes in such original sales. After making such credits the unpaid balances shall be secured by first preferred mortgages. Interest on such unpaid balances shall be charged as specified in the mortgages in such original sales at 3½ per centum. The Secretary of Commerce shall fix the terms of payment on such balances over a period of time not in excess of the expected natural life of the vessel or twenty years, whichever is the lesser, and on such other terms as are not more favorable than terms applicable in the case of sales of vessels to citizens of the United States. Any such mortgage shall contain provisions according to such mortgage priority over other liens and encumbrances accorded any mortgages on merchant vessels, under the laws of the country to which the registry of the vessel is to be transferred.

SEC. 4. All repairs and betterments required to fit the vessels for their intended use shall be done in a shipyard in the United States at the expenses of the purchaser.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to sell, within one year after enactment hereof, on an 'as is, where is' basis, to the Government of the Republic of China the four C1-SAY-1 vessels, Empire Anvil, Empire Battleax, Empire Outlass, and Empire Spearhead, for \$778,000 each, subject to the further terms and provisions of this bill. Such vessels shall be sold only if (1) the Department of State finds that such sale will contribute to the economic development of the Republic of China and will serve the interests of the United States, (2) the Department of Defense finds that such sale would be compatible with the interests of the United States, and (3) the Government of the Republic of China gives assurances acceptable to the Secretary of Commerce that each vessel sold under this Act shall (a) remain documented under the laws of the Republic of China for ten years after such sale, or so long as there remains due the United States any principal or interest on account of the sales price, whichever is the longer period, (b) be used only in trade between Taiwan and ports in the Far East and ports east of the Suez Canal, and not engage in trade prohibited to United States-flag vessels under Department of Commerce Transportation Orders T-1 and T-2 or any modification thereof, and (c) be returned to the ownership of the United States, upon request of the Government of the United States, during any national emergency declared by the President of the United States and during any war in which the United States is participating, the compensation for the vessel to be the value of the vessel but not exceeding the statutory sales price of the vessel under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (\$1,100,000) depreciated at the rate of 10 per centum per annum from the date of sale under this Act to the date ownership of the vessel is returned to the United States, or the scrap value of the vessel, whichever is higher. No downpayment of any part of the purchase price shall be required at the time of the sale. The purchase price shall be payable in not more than ten equal annual installments with interest on the unpaid balance at a rate determined by the Secretary of Commerce after consultation with the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Fiscal Problems. The obligation of the Government of the Republic of China to pay the purchase price and interest thereon shall be secured by a mortgage on the vessel with terms satisfactory to the Secretary of Commerce. All repairs and betterments required to fit the vessels for their intended use shall be done in a shipyard in the United States at the expense of the purchaser."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FACILITATING THE ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H.J. Res. 406) to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 3, strike out all after line 23 over to and including line 4 on page 4.

Page 4, line 5, strike out "10" and insert "9".

Page 4, line 10, strike out "11" and insert "10".

Page 4, line 16, strike out "12" and insert "11".

Page 4, line 24, strike out "13" and insert "12".

Page 5, line 7, strike out "14" and insert "13".

Page 5, line 12, strike out "15" and insert "14".

Page 5, after line 19, insert:

"SEC. 15. For the purposes of sections 101(a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Lewis Dosa, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. William Dosa, citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the natural parents of Lewis Dosa shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman state what this bill proposes to do?

Mr. WALTER. This bill as it passed the House contained a number of names for suspension of deportation. The Senate deleted one of the names, and we are now concurring in the Senate amendment that deletes one name and adds another name.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw by reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOR THE RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H.J. Res. 444) for the relief of certain aliens, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The clerk read the title of the resolution.

The clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, strike out all after line 2 over to and including "For" in line 4 on page 2 and insert "That, for".

Page 2, line 17, strike out "3" and insert "2".

Page 2, line 20, strike out "Ohannes Vartanyan".

Page 2, lines 20 and 21, strike out "Agavni Vartanyan".

Page 3, line 1, strike out "4" and insert "3".

Page 3, line 12, strike out "5" and insert "4".

Page 3, line 13, strike out "Anna Almo".

Page 3, line 17, strike out all after "fees:" down to and including "Galli" in line 20 and insert: "Provided, That a suitable and proper

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4781

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 1 (legislative day, AUGUST 31), 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled;*
3 That the first sentence of section 8 of the Watershed Pro-
4 tection and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as
5 amended, is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary is
6 authorized to make loans or advancements (a) to local or-
7 ganizations to finance the local share of costs of carrying
8 out works of improvement provided for in this Act, and
9 (b) to State and local agencies to finance the local share
10 of costs of carrying out works of improvement for any of

1 the purposes provided for by this Act in connection with
2 the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized
3 by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat.
4 887), as amended and supplemented: *Provided*, That the
5 works of improvement in connection with said eleven
6 watershed improvement programs shall be integral parts of
7 watershed or subwatershed work plans agreed upon by the
8 Secretary of Agriculture and the concerned State and local
9 agencies.”

10 SEC. 2. Section 7 of the Watershed Protection and
11 Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as amended, is
12 amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a
13 colon and adding the following: “*Provided further*, That in
14 connection with the eleven watershed improvement pro-
15 grams authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22,
16 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented, the
17 Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prosecute addi-
18 tional works of improvement for the conservation, develop-
19 ment, utilization, and disposal of water in accordance with
20 the provisions of section 4 of this Act.”

Passed the House of Representatives August 31, 1959.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes.

SEPTEMBER 1 (legislative day, AUGUST 31), 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee voted to report bill to expand authority to make additional loans for watershed protection. Rep. McGovern introduced and discussed bill to increase distribution of surplus commodities to needy.

SENATE

1. WATERSHED PROJECTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 4781, to make the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act applicable to the 11 major watershed projects included in the watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. p. D277

The "Daily Digest" states that the committee "approved nine watershed projects in Mississippi, Tennessee, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, and Virginia." p. D277

2. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill to include "any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture assigned to perform investigative, inspection or law enforcement functions" under the law which makes it a Federal offense to assault, threaten, etc., certain Federal personnel in connection with the performance of their duties; to Judiciary Committee. pp. 6868, 6960

3. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Hickenlooper inserted the address of Sen. Morton at the annual Iowa Republican finance dinner in which he discussed the farm situation and expressed hope that the "Democratic Congress will come forward with constructive farm legislation which would meet the standards outlined by the President" in his farm message. pp. 6921-4

Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring the "enactment of self-help legislation to authorize poultry stabilization and marketing programs and legislation to further family farm development and stabilize such farm income." p. 6868

4. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Received a resolution from the General Court of Mass. urging Congress "to give early and favorable consideration to the passage of a Federal area redevelopment act." p. 6871
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Dworshak criticized a proposal of the State Department for "\$900,000 to send delegates to an International Tariff Conference at Geneva," contended that U. S. exports are decreasing and imports increasing, and stated that "It is a debatable question whether there are any advantages for the United States involved in these international negotiations." pp. 6878-9
6. WHEAT. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee agreed "to conclude wheat hearings on April 20 and 21." p. D277
7. PUBLICATIONS; ACCOUNTING. Received from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Interior a proposed bill "to provide agencies of the Government of the United States with authority to pay in advance for required publications"; to Government Operations Committee. p. 6868
8. NOMINATIONS. Received the nomination of Malcolm M. Willey to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation. p. 6934

HOUSE

9. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill H. R. 10743, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 6937-9). For items of interest to this Department see Digest 62.
10. WATERSHED PROJECTS. Received from the Chairman, House Agriculture Committee, notification of the Committee's approval of watershed projects in Miss., Neb., N. Y., N. D., Tenn., and Va. p. 6935
11. REPORTS. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment S. 899, to provide for the discontinuance of certain reports now required by law to be submitted to Congress, including reports of this Department. (H. Rept. 1458) p. 6960
12. PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9983, to extend for two years the period for which payments in lieu of taxes may be made with respect to certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments. p. 6960 (H. Rept. 1457)
13. SUGAR. Rep. Flood urged Congressional support for increasing the Philippine sugar quota. pp. 6957-8
14. ROADS. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10495, to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1962

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee reported bill to expand authority to make additional loans for watershed protection. House committee reported mutual security authorization bill.

HOUSE

- MUTUAL SECURITY. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11510, the mutual security authorization bill (H. Rept. 1464). p. 7003
- JUDICIAL REVIEW. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7847, to make the uniform law relating to the record on review of agency orders applicable to the judicial review of orders issued under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the Food Additives Amendment of 1958 (H. Rept. 1462). p. 7003
- APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to allow the Appropriations Committee until midnight, Friday, April 8, to file a report on the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill for 1961. p. 6963
- WATER COMPACT. The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 10513, granting the consent of Congress to Kansas and Nebraska to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to the apportionment of the waters of the Big Blue River and its tributaries as they affect such States. p. D285
- PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee voted to report unfavorably to the full committee H. R. 10135 and H. R. 10188, to include certain officers and employees of the Department of Labor within the provisions of section 111 and 1114 of title 18 of the U. S. Code relating to assaults and homicides. p. D285

6. POSTAL SERVICE; CERTIFIED MAIL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10996, to authorize the use of certified mail for the transmission or service of matter required by certain Federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail. p. D286
7. WATERSHED. The Agriculture Committee approved a watershed project for White Clay Brewery and Whiskey Creek, Kans. p. D285
8. LAMB IMPORTS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "adopted a resolution expressing the committee's sense on lamb imports." p. D285
9. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Whitener inserted an article in support of President Lleras' request for additional foreign aid. p. 6992
10. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Osmer urged support of his bill, H. R. 3983, to repeal the 10% excise tax on domestic transportation. pp. 6994-5
11. MINIMUM WAGE. Rep. Roosevelt urged support of the proposed \$1.25 hour minimum wage law, arguing that chain stores' profit picture shows that they can afford to pay the additional cost. pp. 6995-6
12. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Bailey inserted an article which "throws up some alarming facts about the fast-developing competition from abroad" and urged support of resolutions which would express "the sense of Congress that we should grant no further tariff deductions." pp. 6996-7001
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack stated that the State, Justice, Judiciary appropriation bill for 1961 will be considered on Tues., Apr. 15. p. 6963
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 14. p. 7003

SENATE

15. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 10743, and acted on amendments in disagreement. (pp. 7078-84) This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digest 62 for items of interest to this Department.
16. WATERSHED PROJECTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4781, to make the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act applicable to the 11 major watershed projects included in the watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (S. Rept. 1238). p. 7013
17. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1092, to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kan. (S. Rept. 1239). p. 7013
18. SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM. Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 9331, the special milk bill. (p. 7016) House conferees have already been appointed.
19. LAMB IMPORTS. Sen. McGee inserted the statement of Sen. Moss before the U. S. Tariff Commission, Mar. 22, 1960, urging stricter control on the imports of lamb and mutton, and stating that "it does not make sense for this country to attempt to maintain a strong sheep industry as a strategic defense weapon through the wool act, and at the same time invite its ruin in the form of imports of sheep, lamb, and mutton." pp. 7028-9

AMENDMENT OF WATERSHED ACT

APRIL 7 (legislative day, APRIL 5), 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 4781]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 4781) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

This bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to—

(1) prosecute non-flood-prevention water management measures in connection with the 11 watershed improvement projects authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, and

(2) make loans to finance the local share of the cost of works of improvement carried out in connection with those 11 projects in the same manner as with respect to works carried out under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

The additional water management measures would be subject to the conditions of local organization participation required by section 4 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, and loan terms and conditions would be governed by section 8 of that act.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments are of a clarifying nature.

The first committee amendment is designed to make it clear that loans may be made to finance the local share of the costs of flood prevention as well as non-flood-prevention works of improvement. This is understood to represent no change in substance. However, the language "works of improvement for any of the purposes provided for by this Act in connection with the eleven watershed improvement

programs" could be interpreted to apply only to the non-flood-prevention works of improvement provided for by section 7 of the act, as amended by section 2 of the bill. The committee amendment would make it clear that any work of improvement as defined in section 2 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act would be covered by the loan provision, whether the work of improvement was authorized by section 13 of the act of December 22, 1944, or by the proviso being added by section 2 of the bill to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

The second committee amendment is designed to make clear the committee's intention that all appropriations for both works of improvement and loans in connection with the 11 watershed programs shall be carried in the same appropriation item, separate from the appropriation item applicable to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. The use of one item to cover all aspects of these 11 projects should result in better budgetary control than would be the case if varying appropriations were applicable to the flood-prevention, nonflood prevention, and loan aspects of these projects. Appropriations for the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act have been kept separate from those for carrying out section 13 of the 1944 act in the past. The 1960 appropriation act provides appropriations under the separate headings "Watershed protection" and "Flood prevention," and the committee understands that it is contemplated that this course would continue to be followed. The committee amendment makes this intention clear.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., August 25, 1959.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your letter of February 26, 1959, requesting a report on H.R. 4781, a bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes.

We recommend that the bill be enacted.

The bill, by amendments to sections 7 and 8 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566, 83d Cong., as amended), would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, in connection with the 11 watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, to prosecute additional works of improvement for the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of Public Law 566, and to make loans or advancements to State and local agencies to finance the local share of costs of works of improvement for any of the purposes provided for by that act that are included as integral parts of watershed or subwatershed work plans agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the concerned State and local agencies.

Complete development of the water resources of subwatersheds of the 11 watersheds authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 is not possible with Federal assistance because existing authorizations

applicable to the programs in those watersheds do not provide for Federal assistance on structural works of improvement for purposes other than for flood prevention. This is an undesirable restriction when compared to the broader authorities under which Federal assistance is now being furnished in areas outside the 11 authorized watersheds under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

The bill would remove this restriction by simply authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake in cooperation with State and local agencies the installation of additional works of improvement for the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act and to make loans or advancements to State and local agencies to finance the local share of the cost of carrying out works of improvement in the 11 watersheds.

Work plans for subwatershed areas within the 11 watersheds are now prepared and approved by the State conservationist or the Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service by delegation of authority from the Secretary of Agriculture essentially as for Public Law 566 projects.

In carrying out the provisions of the bill, if enacted, this Department would expect to obtain the views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Army, and other interested agencies with respect to plans incorporating any of the additional features provided for in the bill, under procedures similar to those set forth in section 5 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended. It is also expected that suitable amendment of the President's rules and regulations, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 5, would be considered in order to assure the coordination of work authorized under the bill with related work of other agencies.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

MARVIN L. McLAIN,
Acting Secretary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE,
February 26, 1960.

Mr. HARKER T. STANTON,
Counsel, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. STANTON: We are pleased to provide the following information which you requested in your letter of February 18, 1960.

The purpose of H.R. 4781 is to extend certain provisions of Public Law 83-566, as amended, to the 11 watershed projects authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. H.R. 4781 would authorize inclusion in these 11 projects of measures for additional purposes such as drainage, irrigation, fish and wildlife development, and municipal and industrial water supply. These 11 projects are now authorized only for the purpose of flood prevention, including land treatment and structural measures.

H.R. 4781 provides for Federal participation in the planning, installation, and cost sharing on the added purposes in the same manner

and degree as in Public Law 566 projects. H.R. 4781 also makes the loan provisions of section 8, Public Law 566, applicable in the 11 watersheds.

H.R. 4781 does not, however, make Public Law 566 projects out of the 11 authorized watersheds. It merely amends the authorization of these watersheds to provide comparable assistance in them to the assistance now being provided in Public Law 566 projects.

In the fiscal year 1961 budget and in each Department of Agriculture appropriation act since enactment of Public Law 566, funds for the 11 authorized watersheds have been carried as a separate budget and appropriation item under the heading "Flood Prevention." Funds for Public Law 566 projects are carried in the Budget and Appropriation Acts under the heading "Watershed protection."

If H.R. 4781 were enacted, it would be necessary to provide financial or other assistance for any added measures thus authorized out of the appropriation item for these 11 watersheds. No funds appropriated for Public Law 566 projects could be used on these 11 watersheds under the present appropriation language. H.R. 4781 merely uses Public Law 566 as a convenient legislative vehicle to amend the previously authorized programs in the 11 watersheds. It does not make Public Law 566 projects of them. So long as the present separation of funds for the 11 watersheds and the Public Law 566 projects is maintained in the appropriation acts we would have no authority to use funds available for Public Law 566 projects in the carrying out of the programs in the 11 watersheds.

We do not have any firm estimates as to what costs might be involved in future years as a result of the added program authority provided in the 11 watersheds by H.R. 4781. The following are some of the kinds of local expressions of interest that have come to us:

Middle Colorado watershed, Texas

The city of Brady, Tex., is interested in incorporating municipal water supply storage in a multiple-purpose structure on Brady Creek. This structure has been planned by consulting engineers and approved by the Soil Conservation Service. It has an estimated total cost of \$2,420,000, of which about \$848,000 would be allocated to flood prevention and borne by the Federal Government and about \$1,571,000 would be borne by the city for municipal water supply. Under H.R. 4781 the city could apply for a long-term loan for all or any part of the cost allocated to municipal water supply. If a loan were made it would have to be provided from the appropriation for flood prevention and in effect would require consideration by the Appropriation Committees in establishing the level of appropriation for these 11 watersheds.

Yazoo watershed, Mississippi

The local drainage district in Indian Creek, a subwatershed of the Yazoo watershed, has expressed interest in borrowing some \$100,000 to finance the local cost of easements and rights-of-way for floodwater-retarding structures. More tentative but similar interest has been expressed in two other subwatersheds.

Potomac River watershed, Virginia

Very tentative interest has been expressed by Harrisonburg, Staunton, and Waynesboro in incorporating municipal water supply in

multiple-purpose structures. These cities might be interested in securing loans for this purpose.

Washita River, Okla.

Local organizations have expressed interest in obtaining loans to finance the cost of land, easements, and rights-of-way for flood prevention structures.

Under the provisions of Public Law 566 and H.R. 4781, repayments on loans go to the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury and therefore do not represent a "cost" in the sense of a grant of funds.

Up to this time, we have had no concrete expression of interest in Federal cost sharing which would be authorized for irrigation, drainage, or fish and wildlife developments in any of the 11 watersheds.

We interpret the statement on page 2 in the House Report on H.R. 4781 under the heading "Cost of the bill" to mean that there is not now in prospect any additional nonrecoverable costs and that the Appropriation Committees in setting the appropriation limits for the program on the 11 watersheds each year would need to consider the specific funds that might be needed to finance loans or any cost sharing authorized by H.R. 4781.

Sincerely yours,

D. A. WILLIAMS, *Administrator.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PUBLIC LAW 566, AS AMENDED, 83D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION— WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT

* * * * *

SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That (a) the authority of that Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secretary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by the Department by the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, and (b) the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215), as amended by section 216 of the Act of May 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 163), shall not be affected by the provisions of this section [.] *Provided further*, That in connection with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by section 13 of the Act of

December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prosecute additional works of improvement for the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this Act.

SEC. 8. **【***The Secretary is authorized to make loans or advancements to local organizations to finance the local share of costs of carrying out works of improvement provided for in this Act.***】** *The Secretary is authorized to make loans or advancements (a) to local organizations to finance the local share of costs of carrying out works of improvement provided for in this Act, and (b) to State and local agencies to finance the local share of costs of carrying out works of improvement for any of the purposes provided for by this Act in connection with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented: Provided, That the works of improvement in connection with said eleven watershed improvement programs shall be integral parts of watershed or subwatershed work plans agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the concerned State and local agencies. Such loans or advancements shall be made under contracts or agreements which will provide, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate, for the repayment thereof in not more than fifty years from the date when the principal benefits of the works of improvement first become available, with interest at the average rate, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, payable by the Treasury upon its marketable public obligations outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year in which the loan or advancement is made, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue. With respect to any single plan for works of improvement, the amount of any such loan or advancement shall not exceed five million dollars.*

* * * * *

SEC. 10. *There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, such sums to remain available until expended. No appropriation hereafter available for assisting local organizations in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement under the provisions of section 3 or clause (a) of section 8 of this Act shall be available for any works of improvement pursuant to this Act or otherwise in connection with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented, or for making loans or advancements to State and local agencies as authorized by clause (b) of section 8.*



Calendar No. 1275

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4781

[Report No. 1238]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 1 (legislative day, AUGUST 31), 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 7 (legislative day, APRIL 5), 1960

Reported by Mr. EASTLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the first sentence of section 8 of the Watershed Pro-
4 tection and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as
5 amended, is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary is
6 authorized to make loans or advancements (a) to local or-
7 ganizations to finance the local share of costs of carrying
8 out works of improvement provided for in this Act, and
9 (b) to State and local agencies to finance the local share
10 of costs of carrying out works of improvement ~~for any of~~

1 the purposes provided for by this Act (as defined in section
2 2 of this Act) in connection with the eleven watershed
3 improvement programs authorized by section 13 of the
4 Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended
5 and supplemented: *Provided*, That the works of improve-
6 ment in connection with said eleven watershed improvement
7 programs shall be integral parts of watershed or subwater-
8 shed work plans agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture
9 and the concerned State and local agencies.”

10 SEC. 2. Section 7 of the Watershed Protection and
11 Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as amended, is
12 amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a
13 colon and adding the following: “*Provided further*, That in
14 connection with the eleven watershed improvement pro-
15 grams authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22,
16 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented, the
17 Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prosecute addi-
18 tional works of improvement for the conservation, develop-
19 ment, utilization, and disposal of water in accordance with
20 the provisions of section 4 of this Act.”

21 SEC. 3. Section 10 of the Watershed Protection and
22 Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as amended, is
23 amended by adding at the end thereof the following: “No
24 appropriation hereafter available for assisting local organiza-
25 tions in preparing and carrying out plans for works of

1 *improvement under the provisions of section 3 or clause (a)*
2 *of section 8 of this Act shall be available for any works of*
3 *improvement pursuant to this Act or otherwise in connection*
4 *with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized*
5 *by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat.*
6 *887), as amended and supplemented, or for making loans*
7 *or advancements to State and local agencies as authorized*
8 *by clause (b) of section 8."*

Passed the House of Representatives August 31, 1959.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION
H. R. 4781

[Report No. 1238]

AN ACT

To amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes.

SEPTEMBER 1 (legislative day, AUGUST 31), 1959
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 7 (legislative day, APRIL 5), 1960
Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Case, S. Dak., defended USDA expenditures on farm program. House committee reported (on Fri., Apr. 8) State-Justice appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. LANDS; MINERALS. Passed without amendment S. 1268, to provide for notice to States owning surface lands in which minerals are reserved to the Federal Government of proposals to lease such minerals. p. 7316
2. FATS AND OILS. Passed without amendment H. R. 8649, to continue for 3 years the suspension of the tax on the first domestic processing of coconut oil, palm oil, and palm-kernel oil. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 7324
3. TANNING EXTRACTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 9820, to extend for 3 years the period during which tanning extracts, including certain extracts, decoctions, and preparations suitable for use for tanning, may be imported free of duty. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 7324
4. CHICORY IMPORTS. Passed as reported H. R. 9307, to extend for 90 days, until July 16, 1960, the present suspension of the import duty on crude chicory and the reduction in the duty on ground chicory. p. 7324
5. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 1092, to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kan. pp. 7325-6

6. CIVIL DEFENSE. Passed as reported S. 2446, to make various amendments to the law authorizing the establishment of an Office of Civil Defense in the District of Columbia. pp. 7320-4
7. FARM PROGRAM; BUDGET. Sen. Case, S. Dak., stated that the "farmers of America are the victims of a big deception" by those who use the "total budget estimates for the Department of Agriculture as an amount of money Uncle Sam spends on farmers," stated that the "American consumers in general actually receive a larger share of the Federal funds spent each year in the name of agriculture than the farmers themselves," and referred to several programs in which others than the farmer receive the benefits. He also inserted a table on the breakdown of the budget figures for agriculture for the fiscal years 1960 and 1961, and a magazine article, "The Farmer's Side of the Case." pp. 7308-12
8. FOOD INSPECTION. Sen. Holland commended the Food and Drug Administration for "issuing an order staying the effective date of the basic order," pending a hearing, on standards of identity for orange juice and orange juice products when it was shown that the order would delay the shipment of such products during the next 2 months. pp. 7329-30
9. RESEARCH; HEALTH. Agreed to with an amendment S. Res. 255, to provide additional funds for the completion by the Government Operations Committee of its study of worldwide health and medical research. pp. 7330-39
10. WATERSHED PROJECTS. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Bartlett, H. R. 4781, to make the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act applicable to the 11 major watershed projects included in the watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. p. 7325
11. ORGANIZATION; PERSONNEL. Sen. McClellan submitted the report of the Government Operations Committee, "Organization of Federal Executive Departments and Agencies," which he stated included a chart showing in detail the organization structure of the executive branch and the number of employees assigned to its various functions (S. Rept. 1267). p. 7298
12. NOMINATIONS. The Finance Committee reported the nomination of Robert A. Forsyth to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. p. 7298
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill will be considered Thurs., Apr. 14, "if it is ready." pp. 7296-7
14. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Apr. 14. p. 7348

HOUSE

15. APPROPRIATIONS. Reported (April 8 during recess) without amendment H. R. 11666, the State, Justice, Judiciary appropriation bill for 1961 (H. Rept. 1467) (p. 7361). The "Daily Digest" states that this bill will be considered by the House today (p. D296).
16. PESTICIDES. Reported without amendment H. R. 7480, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to provide that the term "chemical preservatives" shall not apply to a pesticide chemical when used in or on a raw agricultural commodity produced from the soil, and to require that shipping containers for raw agricultural commodities be labeled to indicate by name or

(b) The report of the Board shall not be presented as an arbitration of the matters in dispute, but shall be considered by the Secretary and the Congress with other presentations in resolving the questions at issue.

And, on page 3, after line 6, to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts not in excess of \$50,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution. The Board is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such employees as it deems advisable without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

So as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That pending completion of amendatory repayment contracts the Secretary of the Interior is authorized during the calendar years 1960 and 1961 to continue to deliver water to, and to construct such drainage works as are required for, the lands in the Quincy-Columbia Basin Irrigation District, the East Columbia Basin Irrigation District, and the South Columbia Basin Irrigation District, State of Washington, under the provisions of the existing repayment contracts with such districts, notwithstanding the provisions of article 7 of such contracts.

Sec. 2. (a) There is hereby established a Board of two members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall have an intimate knowledge of irrigation farming and related economic factors, who are not officials or employees of the Department of the Interior and have no financial interest in the matters to be investigated by the Board. One of such members shall be selected by the Secretary from a list of not less than three qualified citizens submitted to the Secretary by the Governor of the State of Washington. The members of the Board shall select a Chairman. The Board shall make an investigation of all phases of the reclamation program on the Columbia Basin project, including repayment problems, the utilization of power revenues, and all related economic considerations, with particular reference to the repayment ability of water users. This investigation shall be for the purpose of recommending bases for amendatory repayment contracts between the project districts and the United States. The Board shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Congress, through the Secretary of the Interior (with his comments) by February 1, 1961. Each member of the Board shall receive \$50 per diem and reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses when engaged in the performance of duties vested in the Board.

(b) The report of the Board shall not be presented as an arbitration of the matters in dispute, but shall be considered by the Secretary and the Congress with other presentations in resolving the questions at issue.

Sec. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts not in excess of \$50,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution. The Board is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such employees as it deems advisable without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior during the calendar years 1960 and 1961 to continue to deliver water to lands in certain irrigation districts in the State of Washington, and for other purposes."

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND IN CASCADE, EL PASO, COLO.

The bill (S. 2772) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey land in the town of Cascade, El Paso County, Colo., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to convey by quitclaim deed, without consideration, to Mary E. Cusack, her heirs, devisees or other successors in interest, donor in a certain deed to the United States dated May 5, 1920, filed for record in El Paso County on December 30, 1920, and recorded in book 627, page 439, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following described land located in the town of Cascade, El Paso County, Colo.: The easterly one hundred feet of lots numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, block 24, all in addition numbered 1 to the said townsite of Cascade, El Paso County, Colo., and lying and being within section 26, township 13 south, range 68 west of the Sixth principal meridian: *Provided,* That application for any such conveyance and proof of interest satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be made within five years from the date of this Act.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a brief explanation of Senate bill 2772, prepared by the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ELLENDER

This bill provides for the reconveyance of certain land in order to clear the title to it. The land was donated to the United States for use as a ranger station site. The deed conveying it to the United States specified that the conveyance was for only so long as the property was used for the purpose specified. Such use ceased in 1928 and the donor resumed possession at that time. Neither the donor nor the United States intended that the United States should continue to have any interest in the property after such use ceased. However the deed to the Government was defective in that it failed to provide specifically for reversion of title upon cessation of use for the purpose specified. The bill would remedy this defect.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 4781) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARTLETT. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHENEY DIVISION, WICHITA FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECT, KANSAS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1092) to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kansas, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments, on page 4, line 7, after "section 2", to strike out "of the Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080), as amended," and insert "of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended, 16 U.S.C., sec. 661, and the following)"; and in line 22, after the word "laws", to insert "Appropriate portions of the project area may be made available by the Secretary of the Interior to the Kansas Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission for fish and wildlife management as provided in sections 3 and 4 of said Act", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, consisting of a dam, reservoir, and related facilities near Cheney, Kansas, on the North Fork of the Minnehah River, Kansas, for the purposes of furnishing water for municipal uses, controlling floods, facilitating irrigation, enhancing recreational opportunities, preserving and propagating fish and wildlife, and for related purposes.

Sec. 2. In constructing, operating, and maintaining the works authorized by this Act, the Secretary shall be governed by the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto), except as is otherwise provided in this Act.

Sec. 3. Construction of the project shall not be commenced, and no construction contracts therefor shall be awarded, until a contract or contracts complying with the provisions of this Act have been entered into with the city of Wichita under which it shall have obligated itself to repay to the United States, within a period of not more than forty years from the time water is first made available from said works, those portions of the Federal costs of constructing, operating, and maintaining the works herein authorized which are allocated to municipal water supply, and interest on the unamortized balance of the amount of construction costs so allocated including interest during construction. If any net revenues are derived from temporary water supply contracts, prior to the end of the repayment period for water furnished from, by, or through the works authorized herein, the construction cost obligation of the city may be decreased by that portion of the amount of any such net revenues which bears the same proportion to the total amount of such net revenues as the amount of the project costs allocated to municipal water supply bears to the total Federal costs of constructing the project. Interest shall be at the average rate, which rate shall be certified by the Secretary of the Treasury, paid by the United States on its marketable long-term securities outstanding on the date of this Act and adjusted to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum. Upon the completion of the payment of the city's construction cost obligation, together with the interest thereon, the city shall have a permanent right to the use of that portion of the storage space in the project allocable to municipal water supply purposes.

Sec. 4. Contracts may be entered into with the city of Wichita pursuant to the provi-

sions of this Act without regard to the last sentence of subsection (c) of section 9 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939.

SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized to transfer to the city of Wichita the care, operation, and maintenance of the works herein authorized and, if such transfer is made, to deduct from the obligation of the city the reasonable capitalized equivalent of that portion of the estimated operation and maintenance costs of the undertaking which, if the United States continued to operate the works, would be allocated to flood control and fish and wildlife purposes. Prior to taking over the care, operation, and maintenance of said works, the city shall obligate itself to operate them in accordance with criteria specified by the Secretary of the Army with respect to flood control and by the Secretary of the Interior with respect to fish and wildlife.

SEC. 6. The Secretary may make such reasonable provision in connection with the works of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, in accordance with section 2 of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended, 16 U.S.C., sec. 661, and the following), as he finds to be required for the preservation and propagation of fish and wildlife, and to acquire approximately 2,500 acres of land for wildlife management purposes within and adjacent to Cheney Reservoir. A minimum pool of approximately ten thousand acre-feet shall be maintained in said reservoir for fish life. An appropriate portion of the construction cost of the Cheney division of the project shall be allocated as provided in said Act and it, together with the portion of the construction cost allocated to flood control and the portions of the operation and maintenance costs allocated to these functions or the equivalent capitalized value thereof, shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable under the Federal reclamation laws. Appropriate portions of the project area may be made available by the Secretary of the Interior to the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission for fish and wildlife management as provided in sections 3 and 4 of said Act.

SEC. 7. The Secretary may, upon conclusion of a suitable agreement with any qualified agency of the State of Kansas or political subdivision or agency thereof for assumption of the administration, operation, and maintenance thereof at the earliest practicable date, provide minimum basic public recreation facilities at or near Cheney Reservoir and the cost thereof incurred by the United States shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable under the Federal reclamation laws.

SEC. 8. Expenditures for Cheney Reservoir may be made without regard to the soil survey and land classification requirements of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954 (67 Stat. 261, 266-267).

SEC. 9. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be required to carry out the purposes of this Act.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT SELECTED READINGS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there are on the calendar two printing resolutions which I reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration; namely, Calendar No. 1126, Senate Resolution 256, and Calendar No. 1127, Senate Resolution 257. In each instance the number of copies to be printed was re-

duced, and, as amended, I should like to have the two resolutions considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolutions will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 256) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the unemployment selected readings prepared by the Special Committee on Unemployment Problems.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with an amendment, in line 2, after the word "Problems", to strike out "one thousand" and insert "six hundred", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Special Committee on Unemployment Problems six hundred additional copies of the unemployment selected readings prepared by that committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THE STUDIES IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The CHIEF CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 257) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the studies in unemployment prepared by the Special Committee on Unemployment Problems.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with an amendment, in line 2, after the word "Problems," to strike out "three" and insert "one," so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Special Committee on Unemployment Problems one thousand additional copies of the studies in unemployment prepared by that committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WILSON'S CREEK BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL PARK, MO.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill passed to the foot of the calendar is next in order. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 725) to provide for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park in the State of Missouri.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, H.R. 725, to establish the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park in the State of Missouri, was passed by the House of Repre-

sentatives on February 15, 1960, and it has been approved unanimously by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

While this bill is under consideration, I want to extend credit to our senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], who introduced in the Senate S. 290 on January 14, 1959, to provide for the establishment of this national park. The junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] joined with Senator HENNING as cosponsor of that bill.

I wish to extend credit also to Dr. Lewis E. Meador, professor emeritus of history and political science at Drury College, Springfield, Mo., for his valuable assistance in supplying us with the historical information in support of this bill.

Because of the importance of the battle of Wilson's Creek, I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, on behalf of many people in my home State, I desire to state our support of H.R. 725, establishing Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park in Missouri.

This matter has been under consideration by the State and Federal Governments for a number of years. I desire to commend Representative BROWN, the bill's sponsor in the House, for his fine work on it; I also commend the able and distinguished Senators from Missouri for their support of this measure.

With the nearness of the Civil War Centennial, and the renewed interest of the people in the Civil War and its battlefields, this is a propitious time for the creation of this battlefield national park in Missouri.

Not only will it mark the site of the first major battle fought west of the Mississippi in the Civil War, it will be established in an area not as well marked historically as the areas east of the Mississippi.

Located near Springfield, Mo., Wilson's Creek Battlefield will be near both U.S. Highways 60 and 66, two great arteries of travel across the heartland of our country. That gives assurance of a heavy patronage for the park.

Higher assurance is given by the interest of this generation in the valor of the brave men who fought there. The Federal forces from Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas, with a number of regular Army units also, were boldly led by the dashing Gen. Nathaniel Lyons, who lost his life on the field of battle.

The Confederate forces from Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, were led by Gen. Benjamin McCulloch, of Texas, and Gen. Sterling Price, of Missouri.

Texas troops in this battle were Col. Elkanah Greer's Regiment of First South Kansas-Texas Cavalry. The Good-Douglas Battery of Artillery from Dallas and Tyler arrived on the field a few hours after the battle. Men from more than a dozen east Texas counties were with the Texan force of over a thousand in this battle. Their descendants are now widely scattered over the country, but in common with the descendants of Union soldiers participants, many would like to see the battleground where their forefathers valorously fought.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of April 14, 1960
86th-2d, No. 69

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on special milk bill. Sen. Symington criticized USDA grain storage policies. Sen. Smathers urged reassessment of sugar quotas for Cuba. Senate passed bill to expand authority to make additional loans for watershed protection. House committee reported independent offices appropriation bill. House subcommittee voted to report bill for multiple use management of national forests. Sen. Ellender and other Senators and Reps. Boggs and Willis introduced and Sen. Ellender discussed sugar bill. Rep. Cooley introduced bill to revise Farmers Home Administration laws. Rep. Schwengel submitted and discussed item veto measures. Rep. Poage introduced and discussed farm program bill.

HOUSE

1. RYUKYU ISLANDS. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1157, to provide for the promotion of economic and social development in the Ryukyu Islands (H. Rept. 1517). p. 7508
2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11776, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1961 (H. Rept. 1519). p. 7508
3. CHICORY; IMPORTS. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H. R. 9307, to continue for two years the existing suspension of import duty on certain alumina and bauxite.

This amendment extends for 90 days (until July 16, 1960) the existing suspension of import duty on crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory (p. 7496). This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. FORESTRY. The Forests Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10572, to direct that the national forests be managed under principles of multiple use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services. p. D310
5. TRANSPORTATION. Both Houses received from GSA proposed legislation "to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to provide civil liability for violations of such act by common carriers by motor vehicle and freight forwarders"; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees. pp. 7436, 7508
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert stated that the program for Apr. 19 would include calling of the Consent Calendar, consideration (under suspension of rules) of H. R. 8074, the agricultural attache rotation bill, and the independent offices appropriation bill for 1961. On Wed. and for the balance of the week, he said, the House will consider the mutual security authorization bill. pp. 7496-7
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 18. p. 7508

SENATE

8. SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM. Received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9331, the special milk bill (pp. 7452-3). As agreed to the bill increases by \$4 million (to \$85 million) for the fiscal year 1960, and by \$11 million (to \$95 million) for the fiscal year 1961, the maximum amount of CCC funds which may be used for the special milk program, and authorizes to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1961, separate from any other appropriation of funds for CCC, such amount as may be deemed to be necessary to reimburse CCC for amounts advanced for the special milk program.
9. GRAIN STORAGE. Sen. Symington criticized the Department's grain storage operations, contended that "unless and until, the Department of Agriculture has the same type and character of cost information about grain storage that any businessman has about his costs, the grain storage program can never be handled with fairness and efficiency," and listed several types of information he hopes to obtain regarding grain storage operations. pp. 7453-4
10. SUGAR. Sen. Smathers criticized recent activities in Cuba and urged a re-assessment of "the preferential sugar quota for the Cuban Government" which "gives to Cuba in the neighborhood of \$375 million a year." pp. 7446-7
11. WATERSHED PROJECTS. Passed ^{as reported} ~~with amendments~~ H. R. 4781, to make the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act applicable to the 11 major watershed projects included in the watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. (p. 7461) The committee report on the bill states that the purpose of one of the amendments "is designed to make clear the committee's intention that all appropriations for both works of improvement and loans in connection with the 11 watershed programs shall be carried in the same appropriation item, separate from the appropriation item applicable to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act."

INCOME-TAX TREATMENT OF CERTAIN NONREFUNDABLE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7947) relating to the income-tax treatment of non-refundable capital contributions to Federal National Mortgage Association, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. KERR, Mr. FREAR, Mr. CARLSON, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware conferees on the part of the Senate.

APPLICATION OF LOAN PROVISIONS TO CERTAIN PROJECTS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1275, H.R. 4781. Consideration of this bill was objected to by one of the Senators last Monday, on the call of the calendar. The Senator has since withdrawn his objection. It has been cleared with the Republican leadership.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 4781) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 1, line 10, after the word "improvement", to strike out "for any of the purposes provided for by this Act" and insert "(as defined in section 2 of this Act)", and on page 2, after line 20, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 3. Section 10 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "No appropriation hereafter available for assisting local organizations in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement under the provisions of section 3 or clause (a) of section 8 of this Act shall be available for any works of improvement pursuant to this Act or otherwise in connection with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented, or for making loans or advancements to State and local agencies as authorized by clause (b) of section 8."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an explana-

tion of the bill be incorporated in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF H.R. 4781

This bill does two things.

First, it authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prosecute non-flood-prevention water management measures in connection with the 11 watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. The additional measures which could be prosecuted would be similar to those provided for by the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act and the same local organization participation would be required. By undertaking them pursuant to the special provisions of the bill, however, instead of under the general provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, it is hoped that funds for the entire program for these 11 watersheds can be kept together in the same appropriation, so that better budgetary control may be obtained. To make this purpose clear the committee has recommended an amendment prohibiting funds appropriated for carrying out the general purposes of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act from being used for these 11 programs.

Second, the bill permits the Secretary to make loans to cover the local share of these 11 programs in the same manner that he is authorized to make loans to cover the local share of programs under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. This is intended to apply both to the flood-prevention and non-flood-prevention features of these programs; and the committee has recommended an amendment to make it clear that this loan provision is not limited to the additional measures provided for by the bill. Funds appropriated generally for the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act would not be available for loans in these 11 watershed programs.

The possible cost of this proposal will depend upon the local demand for assistance under it and the amounts that Congress will be willing to appropriate in order to meet that demand. While such cost cannot therefore be estimated, the Department contemplates that it will not add significantly to the total cost of the 11 programs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendments en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to en bloc.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

FOUNDER'S DAY ADDRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA BY ADLAI E. STEVENSON

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, on Tuesday evening, on the 15th anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga., the founder's day address at the University of Virginia was delivered by Adlai E. Stevenson. His address on that occasion was scholarly, clear, strong, and incisive. In

it he discussed Jefferson's great contribution to our freedoms and to our Nation's influence in the world. His address was also an appeal to regain the leadership the United States has lost—certainly, a theme which is not foreign to Jefferson's philosophy.

Political writers have sought for political significance in this address. The speech is far more than just a speech with some current political connotations. It is a guide to the philosophy of America's future, and I commend it to the reading of all Senators. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be published in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA FOUNDER'S DAY ADDRESS BY ADLAI E. STEVENSON, APRIL 12, 1960

This is the 15th anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga. It was at Warm Springs, after he had been crippled by paralysis, that he said, "We will build a cottage here and begin a new life."

To build a cottage and begin a new life seems to me a peculiarly Jeffersonian idea, for that is what he helped to do in this country, and that is what he wanted for the world. I was reminded of this in South America, from whence I have just returned. When Jefferson was Ambassador to France in 1787, he met a young Brazilian patriot who was seeking aid for their struggle for independence. Jefferson explained to Senhor da Maia that he had no authority to discuss such a delicate subject, but that while the very young Government of the United States could not get involved, the American people could and should be concerned with Brazil's freedom. He made a distinction between the acts of governments and the acts of citizens, who played such a significant part in the independence struggle in Latin America.

I like to think about that talk long ago in a little French provincial inn and of what Jefferson may have said to the eager young Brazilian. Historians have long since released Jefferson from the narrow partisan and States rights prisons that could never confine his universal dimensions. And he must have revealed that his great hope, as expressed in some magnificent letters, was not to extend our national power but to spread the dominion of our national ideals: "May it be to the world what I believe it will be (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all) the signal of arousing men * * * to assume the blessings and security of self-government."

South America must have been much in his mind when he wrote that. And I wonder if he didn't warn his young friend about the evils of the European social order as well as the colonial system of that time; how, as he put it, "they have divided their nations into two classes, wolves and sheep." While he loved Europe, he was horrified by a system in which, in words he quoted from Voltaire, every man was either the hammer or the anvil.

"Cherish therefore," Jefferson wrote, "the spirit of our people, and keep alive their attention. Do not be too severe upon their errors, but reclaim them by enlightening them. Once they become inattentive to public affairs, you and I, and Congress and * * * judges and governors shall all become wolves."

Jefferson today would, I suspect, scent some wolves and prescribe a large dose of enlightenment to keep alive "the people's attention." To be sure, the agrarian society that delighted Jefferson is a lost world, and he would have been dismayed by the urban,

industrialized, automated society in which we live today. But he would have understood that, as the population swelled from 5 million to 180 million, it brought profound changes; that with the machine age would come tremendous pressures toward impersonalized conformity. For Jefferson knew full well that the world does not stand still. "The earth," he said, "belongs always to the living generation," and "nothing is unchangeable but the inherent and inalienable rights of man."

So Jefferson today would be plunged into a battle that was familiar to him, even though the terrain is different. The challenge of free men to stay free in a swiftly changing world would absorb all his energies. As he fought for the Bill of Rights in his own lifetime, so would he be fighting today for their application to all Americans. What mattered to him, as to all liberals, was the extension of freedom and the rights of the individual. And he would be shocked to hear his name invoked in defense of doctrines no longer designed to extend civil rights, but to curtail them.

He would, I think, be quick to remind the Americans of today that they cannot take their freedom and security for granted, that they can no longer indulge in the comfortable illusion, as one historian put it, that "history does not happen to us." For we are no longer far removed from the tidal waves of history, and the Western world is no longer the center of gravity on our planet. And our common culture and convictions are challenged as they have not been since Islam's challenge to Christianity hundreds of years ago.

I also believe that Jefferson would be deeply disturbed by the slowness with which this reality is sinking in. Not only has our society become infinitely more complex, but life itself has become infinitely more perilous. Not long ago, I visited Dr. Albert Schweitzer in his jungle hospital in equatorial Africa. He told me he thought this the most dangerous period in all human history. Why? Because, he said, man is no longer controlled by nature. He has learned to control the elemental forces of nature, before he has learned to control himself.

To one who spent a dauntless, restless lifetime in the service of his fellow men, some other symptoms of our times would also be profoundly disturbing. Jefferson thought of democracy as a moral principle. What of our public morals today? He knew how hard it was to win and preserve freedom. But the freedom many people want today is freedom from responsibility. Jefferson toiled night and day to serve his country. But in our time, millions of Americans are seemingly so indifferent to public affairs that they do not even feel an obligation to vote.

We can hear his pleading again: "Cherish the spirit of our people, and keep alive their attention * * * by enlightening them." Would he not say to us, "Man your defenses, and reaffirm your faith in salvation by works"? Would he not say, "Strengthen the morals and might of your society to meet and master the new challenge of tyranny"? Would he not say, "Rise up to the attitude of man's peril to prevent forever the thermonuclear tragedy"?

What would he say about leadership? Jefferson's whole philosophy was based on belief in the ability and decency of the average man. But would he not caution us to beware of easy options and of men on horseback? Would he not remind us again that any dominant group, however ostensibly enlightened, would, if given a chance, exploit the people? (The way beekeepers do to bees, was the way he put it.) Would he not decry our anti-intellectualism and the cult of the lowest common denominator at a time when terrible and dangerous decisions have to be made?

There is no doubt in my mind where Jefferson would stand. He was—to use a contemporary term—an egghead, and proud of it. "Of all the charges brought against me by my political adversaries," he said on leaving the Presidency, "that of possessing some science has probably done them the least credit. Our countrymen are too enlightened themselves to believe that ignorance is the best qualification for their service." He would see that our national leadership has not prepared us for the tasks of this searching century; that it has not summoned us to our duty; that it has not, in his words, "kept alive our attention." Too often—and I wish I could call Jefferson as a witness—our leadership has been hesitant and halfhearted, and has concealed from us the nature and dimensions of the crisis.

Such failure of leadership and communication touches the roots of the idea of democratic society. Our system of government was founded, as Jefferson declared, "not in the fears and follies of man, but on his reason, on his sense of right, on the predominance of the social over his dissocial passions." For the people can neither grant nor withhold consent on rational or just grounds unless they are informed—"enlightened," to use Jefferson's word. Government by concealment, by soothing assurances rather than candid communication, cannot be long tolerated if our system is to endure.

Concealment of the true nature of the crisis—even assurances from a Secretary of State, as late as 1956, that communism is "a gigantic failure"—has been accompanied by an attitude on the part of our leaders that seems almost to equate discussion with disunity and criticism with disloyalty. When some of our most distinguished citizens and generals express concern about the obvious

fact that our defenses are not as strong as they were, the President becomes angry, Mr. Nixon considers that it undermines our security, and the Republican national chairman contributes a sarcastic remark about their "paper hats and wooden swords."

And this recent history of truth trifling and misrepresentation goes way back to the talk about liberating Eastern Europe, unleashing Chiang Kai-shek, Communists in government, and a long procession of impostures born of political expediency and cynical salesmanship.

But these impostures also derive from misunderstanding or disrespect for our system—from a vague feeling that the best kind of government is one in which the people turn their hopes and fears over to a kind of caretaker for the national welfare and conscience, to a benign chief magistrate who countenances little criticism and comforts the people with good news or none. This concept of leadership is in sharp contrast to Jefferson's conviction that the people must be kept attentive by enlightening them, and that democracy needs the fertilization of dissent if it is not to wither like a plant without water.

But if what I have been saying seems too contemporary for a memorial lecture, my excuse is that these attitudes about leadership are not new. Thomas Jefferson knew them well. Indeed, they represent one of the two enduring polarities of thought around which our political life has centered. What distinguished the Federalists, the Whigs, and in our day the Republicans from the party that Jefferson founded is that their leaders never really trusted what he called "the good sense of the people." Instead, they felt that the business of government should be left in the hands of those who believed they knew best.

This distinction was perceived by Tocqueville more than a hundred years ago. He called it a division "between two opinions which are as old as the world * * * the one

tending to limit, the other to extend indefinitely the power of the people." This is a moral issue that has always kindled strong feelings, and he concluded that whenever America lost this distinction dividing the two parties, "her morality * * * suffered by their extinction."

Jefferson, too, discerned a natural division of men into opposing parties in every free and deliberative society—with each taking his side according to his fear of or confidence in the good sense of the people. And although historical parallels are never exact, we can see similarities between the central issue of today—the right of the people to know—and the one that the Nation faced in what Jefferson called the momentous crisis of 1800.

Then, too, the Nation had recently experienced an effort to suspend political debate, a drift away from Government through discussion and toward a curbing of criticism. Even Washington, a military and world hero, cautioned in his Farewell Address against those self-created societies that had fermented so much political dissent. He spoke warmly of respect for law and order, little upon the subject of liberties and not at all upon the right to criticize. And at the close of the 1790's, this tendency reached its most extreme form in legislation which sought, in the name of national security, to apply a checkrein to criticism of public officials.

To Jefferson, this tendency to stifle debate struck at the very heart of our idea of government by consent, the moral foundation on which government rested. That is why I think he would be dismayed at today's public relations techniques which are designed to smother political debate with images, slogans, and catchwords. In 1952, you remember, it was "communism and corruption" and "I shall go to Korea." In 1956, it was "I like Ike" and "peace, progress, and prosperity." And in 1960 it will probably be something about "7 wonderful years"—or more accurately, "7 comfortable years."

But whatever the slogans that are being tooled for us this year, we who trust the good sense of the people must report the facts and raise the questions the people must answer. In Jefferson's phrase, we must cherish the spirit of our people, even though we will no doubt be accused of gloom and doom, extravagance, hysteria, socialism and, if Mr. Nixon again lets himself go, of something just short of treason. For, as Jefferson once said, "No experiment can be more interesting than that which we are now trying, and which we trust will end in establishing the fact that man may be governed by reason and truth. Our first object should therefore be to leave open all the avenues to truth."

In the months ahead, I hope his party, the Democratic Party, will open up the avenues to many truths, avenues that have been obscured too long. The people have a right to know why we have lost our once unquestioned military superiority; why we have repeatedly allowed the Soviets to seize the diplomatic initiative; why we have faltered in the fight for disarmament; why we are not providing our children with education to which they are entitled; why—nearly a century after the 14th and 15th amendments—all of our citizens have still not been guaranteed the right to vote; why we spend billions of dollars storing surplus food when one-third of humanity goes to bed hungry; why we have not formulated an economic development program geared to the worldwide passion for economic growth; why we have failed to win the confidence and respect of the billions of impatient people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America; why millions of Americans lead blighted lives in our spreading urban slums; why we have fewer

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated mutual security authorization bill. House committee voted to reject bill to include certain Labor Department employees under assault statutes. House agreed to conference report on Commerce appropriation bill. House agreed to Senate amendments to bill expanding authority to make additional watershed protection loans.

SENATE

1. **MUTUAL SECURITY.** Continued debate on S. 3053, the mutual security authorization bill (pp. 8216-23, 8234-63). Agreed, 45 to 25, to an amendment by Sen. Douglas to express the sense of Congress that the United States favors freedom of navigation in international waterways and economic cooperation between nations, and that assistance under the Mutual Security Act and Public Law 480 shall be administered to give effect to these principles. Agreed, 40 to 29, to a motion by Sen. Johnson to table a motion by Sen. Douglas to reconsider the vote on this amendment (pp. 8246-59).
2. **SOIL CONSERVATION.** Sen. Symington commended the work of the Soil Conservation Service on its 25th anniversary, stating that "their accomplishments in conserving our natural resources have been of benefit to all our citizens and will be even more important to future generations of Americans." pp. 8207-8
3. **WATER RESOURCES; SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** Sen. Mansfield inserted an address by Commissioner of Reclamation, Floyd E. Dominy, "Water in Our Future," discussing the importance of irrigation and water resource development, and stating that with regard to the question as to the advisability or necessity of adding acreage to our irrigated areas in the present time of crop surpluses "there is no

long-lasting or critical surplus problem in meats, vegetables, and fruits" which "are among the principal products of irrigated farms." pp. 8204-6

4. CREDIT; FINANCE CHARGES. A subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendment S. 2755, to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with the extension of credit. p. D350
5. SENATE MEMBERSHIP. Several Senators paid tribute to the public service of Sen. Murray upon announcement of his retirement from the Senate after this session, and commended his work in natural resource development and conservation. pp. 8223-33
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the policy committee had cleared the following bills for consideration: H. R. 9861, import duty on istle or Tampico fiber; S. 1857, standards for export of grapes and plums; S. 3387, appropriation authorizations for AEC; S. 1781, cooperative research programs between Federal Government and colleges; H. R. 10550, extension of Export Control Act; S. 2575, health benefits program for retired Federal employees; H. R. 8241, retirement benefits for reemployed Members of Congress; and H. R. 8289, accelerating the retirement date for certain retirees (pp. 8242-3). He also stated that for the remainder of this session the Senate may have late sessions and Saturday sessions, and it was necessary that action be taken this session on housing, pay raises for Federal employees, and minimum-wage legislation (p. 8243).

HOUSE

7. WATERSHEDS. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 4781, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to the 11 major watershed projects included in the watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. (p. 8271) This bill will now be sent to the President.
The Conservation and Credit Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report H. R. 11615, to amend section 4 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to authorize Federal assistance on watershed projects prior to acquisition of land, easements, or rights-of-way as needed in connection with works of improvements installed with Federal assistance. p. D352
8. APPROPRIATIONS. Granted the Appropriations Committee until midnight, Friday, Apr. 29, to file the report on the Department of Defense appropriations bill for 1961. pp. 8270-1
9. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Disagreed to Senate amendments to this bill H. R. 10569; conferees were appointed. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 8271
10. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill H. R. 10234. p. 8284
11. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee, in executive session, voted to table H. R. 10188, to include certain officers and employees of the Department of Labor within the provisions of sections 111 and 114 of title 18 of the U. S. Code relating to assaults and homicides. p. D353

on Appropriations may have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on the Defense Department appropriation bill which makes appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. FORD reserved all points of order on the bill.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill, H.R. 10569, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. GARY, PASSMAN, CANNON, CANFIELD, and TABER.

AMENDING WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 4781) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 10, and page 2, line 1, strike out "for any of the purposes provided for by this Act" and insert "(as defined in section 2 of this Act)."

Page 2, after line 20, insert:

"SEC. 3. Section 10 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'No appropriation hereafter available for assisting local organizations in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement under the provisions of section 3 or clause (a) of section 8 of this act shall be available for any works of improvement pursuant to this act or otherwise in connection with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented, or for making loans or advancements to State and local agencies as authorized by clause (b) of section 8.'"

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman if this has been cleared by this side of the aisle?

Mr. ABERNETHY. It has been cleared with the Republican leadership,

including the senior minority member of the committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROCEEDINGS DURING RECESS ORDERED TO BE PRINTED

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess of the House be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. Speaker, roll call No. 55, of yesterday, April 27, shows that I was absent. I was present and answered to my name, and I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 55, I am erroneously recorded as being absent. I was present on the floor and answered to my name, and I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 56 of yesterday my name has been omitted. I was present and answered "yea" when my name was called, and I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. THORNBERRY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 513, Rept. No. 1559), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11713) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority

member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONSTRUCT THE SAN LUIS UNIT OF THE CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

Mr. THORNBERRY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 514, Rept. No. 1560), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7155) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, California, to enter into an agreement with the State of California with respect to the construction and operation of such unit, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed three hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR JAMES E. MURRAY

(Mr. METCALF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, the announcement of Senator MURRAY's retirement at the end of his present term will bring to a close a chapter in the history of Montana that Senator MURRAY has dominated for more than a quarter of a century. It will also bring a surge of affectionate recollection for kindness and service in hundreds of hearts in Montana.

Senator MURRAY has been identified as the leader of the Democratic Party in Montana for most of those years. His policies, his philosophy, his leadership have been inseparable from the Democratic Party. Yet it is not in this political area that Senator MURRAY has made his greatest contribution to his State and the Nation. He never avoided a controversial issue and has always firmly declared himself on the side which he thought was right.

His humanitarianism pulled him into the vanguard of a struggle for the recognition of the decency and dignity of

all citizens. His fights in behalf of the poor, the sick, the oppressed have changed the attitudes of the entire Nation. Legislation on welfare, health, minimum wage, full employment bears the imprint of his philosophy.

Senator MURRAY came to the Senate relatively late in life after a distinguished career at the bar of Montana and a long record of meritorious public service. He was always concerned with the industrial development of his adopted State and of its resources. His concern for conservation and development of Montana's resources led him to a greater concern for conservation and use of the Nation's resources which, in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, he has translated into our national policies.

Senator MURRAY leaves the Senate at the end of his term after five straight elections. But the imprint of his personality and his philosophy on the whole United States will permanently endure.

Nearing his 84th birthday, Senator MURRAY is more progressive and more enlightened than many younger men. I join his hundreds of friends in and out of Congress in paying tribute to his many achievements and in honoring a great American citizen.

FRANCE SHOULD SHARE OUR ATOMIC SECRETS

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, General de Gaulle has been acclaimed as an inspired leader and statesman—the savior of France. He epitomizes a new France, strong, determined, liberty loving. His tumultuous reception is proof that the United States regards France as a staunch and true friend. The flowers, the cheers, the enthusiastic crowds are symptomatic of the warmth with which we regard De Gaulle and France. John Quincy Adams said to the Marquis de Lafayette years ago:

We shall look upon you always as belonging to us, during the whole of our life, and belonging to our children after us.

We, the children mentioned, are happy to have France and De Gaulle and we welcome them on our side. We march together shoulder to shoulder to a better world.

De Gaulle has marched as a man of rare courage. See how he stood up to Khrushchev and in no uncertain language told him that Berlin was not expendable and Germany was not negotiable. He galvanized Western thought and stiffened the United States attitude vis-a-vis Russia.

See his determination amidst well-nigh insurmountable obstacles—a determination as firm as a rock.

See his faith; he has a faith in the language of Browning, to move mountains; faith in himself, his flag, and his country.

He showed an exultation that was as fierce as a streak of lightning and infected the whole country with enthusiasm.

In that courage, faith, exultation, determination, he shall lead France from strength to strength.

Then why not treat France as a full fledged ally? Why deny her admission to the nuclear club and put her to the inordinate expense and trouble of exploding atom bombs in the Sahara? If the President cannot do the needful in this regard under the present law, then amend the McMahon Act to permit him to do so. The danger of leaks concerning our atomic secrets is nonsense. There were no leaks from England. There would be none from France. As a matter of fact Russia knows as much, if not more, about atomic energy than we do. There is always the bugaboo or fear of "what after De Gaulle?" That question is often asked. The answer is that the nation that produced a De Gaulle can produce a successor. That question was asked concerning Churchill. England has not suffered with either Eden or Macmillan. The same question was asked concerning Stalin. The Russians seem quite satisfied with Khrushchev. The same question was asked in the old days concerning Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. Our country prospered even after they were gone. The same question is now asked concerning Nehru in India and Adenauer in Germany. We need not worry about France. She is the only principal European country which has never waged war against us ever since our existence. It is high time that we ceased treating France as a stepchild and atomic energy. Admit her to the nuclear club.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 21, March 11, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATION REPORT

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to announce that the hearings on the defense appropriation bill have been printed and are available, and that the committee report and the bill should be available tomorrow noon.

Printed volumes of the hearings have been made available for distribution as the hearings progressed. Volume 1 became available January 19 and volume 7 was released today.

The Committee on Appropriations is scheduled to report the bill at noon on Friday, April 29, and the bill and report should be available at that time. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] will no doubt announce when the bill will be considered by the House.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 58]

Alexander	Grant	Moulder
Ayres	Hargis	Patman
Barden	Harmon	Pelly
Bolton	Holifield	Pilcher
Bonner	Jackson	Powell
Bowles	Jones, Ala.	Rabaut
Boykin	Keogh	Riehlman
Brooks, La.	Kilburn	Roberts
Buckley	Kilday	Rogers, Tex.
Burdick	Kowalski	Rooney
Burleson	Lafore	Scott
Chelf	McDowell	Short
Coffin	McIntire	Siler
Cooley	McMillan	Sullivan
Dent	Magnuson	Taylor
Devine	Martin	Teague, Tex.
Dooley	Mason	Thompson, La.
Dowdy	Miller, N.Y.	Thompson, Tex.
Darham	Mitchell	Walter
Frazier	Moeller	Wampler
Gavin	Montoya	Willis
Goodell	Morris, N. Mex.	Young

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 362 Members have answered to their names; a quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KILBURN] I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD. On rollcall No. 55, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KILBURN] is recorded as having failed to answer to his name. He advises he was not here and he wishes the RECORD corrected accordingly.

On rollcall No. 56 the gentleman is not listed at all, but the name "KITCHIN" is listed twice. I am advised by the Clerk that one of those should be the name of Mr. KILBURN.

I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY HOMEOWNER ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 10213) to amend the National Housing Act to halt the serious slump in residential construction, to increase both on-site and off-site job opportunities, to help achieve an expanding full employment economy, and to broaden homeownership opportunities for the American people.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H.R. 10213, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

Public Law 86-468
86th Congress, H. R. 4781
May 13, 1960

AN ACT

To amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that its loan provisions shall be applicable to certain other projects, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of section 8 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as amended, is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary is authorized to make loans or advancements (a) to local organizations to finance the local share of costs of carrying out works of improvement provided for in this Act, and (b) to State and local agencies to finance the local share of costs of carrying out works of improvement (as defined in section 2 of this Act) in connection with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented: *Provided*, That the works of improvement in connection with said eleven watershed improvement programs shall be integral parts of watershed or subwatershed work plans agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the concerned State and local agencies." Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, amendment.
70 Stat. 1090.
16 USC 1006a.

SEC. 2. Section 7 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as amended, is amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a colon and adding the following: "*Provided further*, That in connection with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prosecute additional works of improvement for the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this Act." 33 USC 701b and note.
74 STAT. 131.

SEC. 3. Section 10 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "No appropriation hereafter available for assisting local organizations in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement under the provisions of section 3 or clause (a) of section 8 of this Act shall be available for any works of improvement pursuant to this Act or otherwise in connection with the eleven watershed improvement programs authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended and supplemented, or for making loans or advancements to State and local agencies as authorized by clause (b) of section 8." 74 STAT. 132.
16 USC 1007.

Approved May 13, 1960.

